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LATEST FROM LIBERIA.

We here offer to our readers several important communications from Liberia. The destruction of the Pennsylvania and New York settlement, long since known to our readers, was a very afflictive event; but we think there may be danger of undervaluing a general pacific policy towards the natives, as well as of trusting altogether for security to measures which such an exclusive policy might dictate. We should extremely regret to see arguments drawn from the ruin of this undefended settlement, in favor of a hostile attitude and measures towards the African tribes.

No reasonable man would expect the coast of Africa to become covered with the institutions of a free and Christian people, without occasional reverses and calamities in the early progress of so great a work. But far beyond these gloomy and discouraging events rise the magnificent and splendid results, exciting in the mind of the Philanthropist emotions not wholly unlike those called up in the bosom of the Mariner, amid the angry surges of the ocean, by the distant prospect of his native land—her mountains clad in a solemn beauty and bright in the smiles of Heaven—and all her green fields—her sweet vallies, and the houses of her children made glad with voices of affection and of song.

Rev. R. R. Gurley. Monrovia, Sept. 3, 1835.

Rev. & dear Sir: I received your letter dated 23d February, while at Edina, and as the Ruth will leave the coast for America in a few days, I gladly avail myself of that opportunity to acknowledge the obligation. As to the state of the Colony, although unconnected with my medical relation to the Society, and apt to incur the charge of officiousness, I shall, in obedience to your request, only make some general remarks, leaving the details for those to whose charge the colonial administration is given. With regard to its external relations, I have only to refer you to my letter published in the accompanying number of the Liberia Herald, relative to the dreadful and distressing fate of Port Cresson. What will be the state of your feelings, when you are informed that twenty defenceless beings—the young, the aged, and the innocent—have fallen victims to savage cruelty and revenge, I can easily conceive. Such, however, has been the result of an overweening confidence reposed in the supposed peaceful dispositions of the natives. What a scene was there

when the miserable survivors of that ill-fated settlement presented themselves for protection at Edina; sick, wounded, sorrowful, and despondent—deprived of their scanty clothing, and all that could make them comfortable or life desirable, the awful result of an experiment excellent as to its principles, but unreasonable and most unphilosophical as to its practical details; presenting an anomaly in human affairs, which excited the astonishment and called forth predictions of fallability and disaster from the natives themselves. It may be that all available means had been taken to give it a fair trial, but none to obviate the consequences of a failure. Supported by this event, I have no hesitation in affirming that a too flattering, and consequently dangerous opinion is entertained of the native African. The Christian and Philanthropist in America and elsewhere, viewing and calculating upon the native character, dispositions, and capabilities, through the medium of feelings of an extended and charitable benevolence, are too apt to give him credit for virtues of a negative kind, which do not in the least influence his conduct or form his character. Contemplating with sympathy his dark and unenlightened condition, imagination is too likely to paint him before the mental vision in an attitude striving for the refinements of civilization, and imploring the Bible to shed its holy influence on his soul, and illuminate his path. Alas! 'tis not so. No such readiness exists to welcome and receive the lessons of the Missionary. Much persevering labour, much prayer and faith, many hardships and difficulties must be met and overcome ere this be the case. As to the surrounding tribes, little has yet been done towards teaching and enlightening them. The circumstance of their being in their own country, surrounded by ancient habits and associations, throws obstacles in the way which the increasing moral influence will be best calculated to remove. With the recaptured Africans at New Georgia those influences do not exist. They adopt the customs of civilized life as seen in the colonists. Most of them are professors of religion, and have lately sent in a petition to the Council to extend to them all the rights of other colonists. Their settlement is a pattern of industry and cleanliness to the whole Colony. Here the effect of the Colony is happily exhibited.

Increasing observation more and more convinces me of the beautiful adaptability of the Infant School and Object System of teaching conducted on the principles of Pestalozzi, as best calculated to interest the minds of the natives and call out their dormant faculties. Nature is the only book with which they are conversant. Let their first lessons be consequently drawn from its pages. In his mental manifestations the perceptive faculties are most strongly predominant. Matters that have an individuality of existence and impression are quickly seized and retained. On his strictly logical faculties we cannot presume much. Among his sentiments veneration holds the most prominent place: its impulse acting on an unenlightened intellect, produces the wildest forms of superstition. Remove the mists of ignorance from his understanding, and we shall behold him venerating that Being who alone is the true and living God.

In thus alluding to Education among the natives, I would beg to call your attention to the wants of the Colony. Since the Council resolved some time ago that none of the funds collected in the Colony should be appropriated for the support of the Schools, Education, scanty as it was, has been somewhat at a stand. Mrs. Cyples, who was teaching in the School conducted by Mrs. Thomson when I left this place for Edina eight months ago, is now, I find teaching the Orphan School, supported, I believe, by some Ladies in Richmond; having left the former, under the patronage of the Ladies Association in Philadelphia, which is now conducted by Mrs. Evans. Mrs. Cyples' School I examined, and was very well pleased with it. She has about 20 scholars, many of whom read tolerably well and spell pretty long words. On questioning them a little closely, I found, as was to be expected, that their real information was very limited, owing no doubt to the mode of instruction not being sufficiently categorical. A few of the more elderly knew something of grammar, and recited very interestingly. Mrs. Cyples is very attentive, and takes great care of her charge. Mrs. Evans has been unwell for some time. I have not, from that circumstance, yet had an opportunity of knowing much of the state of her School. A School has for some time been conducted by Mrs. Burns, but becoming unwell she is not at present so engaged. There are many young men in the Colony who would be glad to attend a Night School, and long to be able to read and write. I think if some of the Missionaries would take pains to educate three or six young men well, they would be of great service. Education is too often interrupted by the ill health of new labourers. Edina is much in want of a school-house, and a competent teacher. Questioning one day some boys 10 or 12 years of age, who

were in the habit of going to school, I was astonished to find that they could not answer the simplest questions—owing to being taught merely to read and spell, without knowing about what. To remedy this, I was about to establish a Sunday School there, when the unfortunate occurrence at Port Cresson happened. I am glad, however, that Mr. Barton has gone to Edina, as he will see and no doubt remedy this deficiency. I think it would be well to recommend to all who may after this emigrate to Africa as teachers, to study and practise teaching on the Infant School plan. Something to amuse and interest, as well as instruct, is needful.

Edina is one of the most pleasant places in the Colony that I have seen. Its locations and the surrounding scenery are picturesque and delightful. There is a coolness and a freshness in its air of which Monrovia cannot boast. An aspect of quiet and calm repose seems to pervade its landscape; and there is to me something peculiarly pleasing in the neat, village-like appearance of Edina; and could only the streets be kept clean and the lots more generally cultivated, it would indeed be a charming spot. There is now, I am glad to say, much less dependance and love of trade. Pressing difficulties, particularly during the recent hostilities, have taught us the ruinous folly of depending on the natives for subsistence. As to the Medical Topography of Edina, notwithstanding the apparent want of success in the acclimation of the expedition by the Ninus for Bassa Cove, I am still of opinion that it is a more healthy location than the Cape. It is placed on a tongue of land which forms the S. W. bank of the St. John's as that river is about to empty itself into the sea. Washed by the ocean on the one side and the river on the others, cool and refreshing breezes sweep over it continually. The superficial soil is of course sandy, but, except close to the beach, on digging about two feet you find an excellent black loam, well adapted for all the necessary esculent vegetables. Such a soil too tends to preserve the atmosphere pure and healthy. The rain is quickly absorbed; and no stagnant muddy pools are formed to generate any deleterious influence. For the same reason, the patches of swamp which here and there skirt the margin of the river, are not liable to the same objections as the muddy swamps at Monrovia. In the dry season there is no water on their surface to load the breeze with *malaria;* and during the rains they are completely covered by the rise of the river. So also is the bed of the river, a considerable extent of which is uncovered by the recess of the tide. It has been remarked by writers on the Medical Topography of the West Indies and other tropical countries, that high rocky elevations, similar to the Cape, when surrounded by swamps, have been found to be almost uniformly unhealthy; while towns on a level with and in the midst of the swamps, have remained healthy, of which Stoney Hill in Jamaica and Fort Haldane at Port Maria were striking examples in point. A great degree of coolness is at once experienced and expressed by the visiters from the Cape to Edina—more particularly during the night. I could not sleep myself without two blankets. During the prevalence of the Harmattan wind in January, it was very cold indeed. The thermometer for some successive days would fall towards morning to 67°, rise at noon in the shade to 83°, and at 9, P. M. stand at 75°. Intermittents became then very frequent among the emigrants, and those of the elder settlers who had not sufficient clothing to keep them warm. In these cases small stoves would be very serviceable. Certain I am that were fires more in use, we should have less of ague, and the many complaints arising from damp houses and beds. A supply of small earthen stoves would be very desirable. This I would beg to submit to your further consideration. Indeed many poor people live in such wretched, comfortless houses that the wonder to me is there is not more sickness. Let the coloured people of your country, who can command a comfortable house and a continued supply of good provisions, come here; and I will answer for it, they will enjoy the boon of freedom at the expense of very little sickness. But there is much in the calm grandeur of an African landscape to deceive the stranger, who for the first time lands upon its shores. The novelty and luxuriance of the vegetation inspire him with delight. No lurid, disagreeable scenes meet his eye. His spirits feel as buoyant, and his strength as unabated, as when he last left home. He sees nothing that would lead him to impose restraint on his inclinations or wishes. Impelled by curiosity, he runs everywhere to examine the novelties around him—alike careless of the noonday sun or the midnight dew. But the unseen influence is every day gaining a firmer hold on his system—circulates unfelt through his veins—and thrills unperceived along his nerves, until exhausted by too much excitement and exercise, he is laid tossing on a bed of fever. I would beg future emigrants, as they value their own safety and happiness, to avoid rash and imprudent courage, treat-

ing with neglect the kind admonitions of experience. I would further advise them to procure a good supply of warm thick clothing. Light clothing may be got here. Of the two make sure of the first, which is at least as necessary here at times as in the coldest habitable regions. They should dispose of no comfort or convenience which they can bring with them. Let them do thus; and on arriving, exert a due degree of prudent restraint over their appetites and inclinations, and leave to Providence the rest.

Pressing circumstances have at last, I think, convinced the Colonists of the value of Agriculture—nay, the absolute necessity for it; and the prosperity of the Colony, I have no doubt, will date from the present time. Mr. Moore and others of the New Orleans expedition, have cotton growing very beautifully.

It is delightful to look at the luxuriant abundance which bends down the branches of the coffee trees growing in the settlement. They even excite the wonder and admiration of all the foreigners who have visited the West India islands.

I have read your Life of Ashmun with much pleasure, and satisfaction. It would be well I think to have the "African Farmer" published separately, so as to be within the reach of all the Colonists. Regarding the masterly style in which it is written, it were superfluous for me to say much. It should hold a prominent place in the Christian's library and study. While it tells the Missionary of much that he may suffer, it at the same time assures him of a never-dying name. To the Colonial Agent it should be a vade mecum. To the man of the world it gives irrefragable evidence how Christian piety rises sublimely grand over the physical ills and the philosophy of this world.

Dr. Skinner was hailed with much pleasure; and I have no doubt no one can attend more to the interests of the Society and the Colony than he does. May God bless his efforts and spare his life. I have probably taxed your patience too long; and will conclude by soliciting a continuance of your friendship and esteem.

With sincerest wishes for your welfare, I have the honor to be,

Rev. and dear sir, your most obedient servant,

R. McDOWALL.

The following letter is from a very pious and intelligent man of colour, who went to the Colony, if we mistake not, in consequence of his interview with Mr. Gerrit Smith, and enjoyed the entire confidence of that distinguished gentleman.

EASTON, (Pa.) Jan. 19th, 1836.

REV. R. R. GURLEY:

SIR: As many have taken in hand to give a description of the Colony of Liberia, and as I have been living there about two years, I thought it proper to communicate to you a few thoughts upon that subject.

After arriving at Monrovia, I remained there about the space of six months. I then removed to Millsburg, about 22 miles from Monrovia, where I remained three months. The land at the last mentioned place is fertile, producing all kinds of African vegetables, and the water is good and abundant. The land surrounding Millsburg is still more productive than that in the immediate neighbourhood.

On leaving Monrovia, I connected myself with the Mission, and went to Millsburg for the purpose of establishing native Schools. I left Millsburg, and went into the interior for the same purpose. Before leaving Millsburg my health was on the decline; but after arriving in the interior, it was restored. On my first arrival in the interior, I met with considerable difficulty before I could obtain permission from the native Chiefs and Kings to establish a School. When I did obtain permission, I was obliged to leave on account of the dry season, at which time the natives are unwilling to spare their children, on account of the much labour they have at that time. I was in the interior about three months, and returned to Monrovia by the advice of the Rev. J. B. Pinney, the Colonial Agent. I visited the Junk settlement, with which I was much pleased; and to me it appears to be a very favorable situation for a colony. The land is fertile and provision is quite plentiful—fish and oysters especially: and this is one reason why I think it would be a better situation than Millsburg, although the harbour is not as safe perhaps as that at Monrovia. It is much more healthy, and is a new settlement, and in the course of a few years will, I think, be a prosperous place. One reason for forming this opinion is, that it is only about two days' journey from the camwood coun-

try. I also visited all the settlements that are under the Colonization Society, and found them all to be in a better condition than I expected, and a flourishing country around them. The country in general speaks to us in the language of the Scriptures: "Come and try me, and see if I will not pour you out a blessing."—Owing to the want of time I am prevented from writing particulars, as I might do.

I returned from Africa to visit my friends, with the intention of going back in the spring. When I arrived in Philadelphia, the Board of Education advised me to come to this place, to acquire some knowledge that might enable me to be more useful after my return. I shall go to Philadelphia in about a month, and if you should be so kind as to write to me, I wish to receive the letter before that time.

Yours very respectfully,

EPHRAIM TITTLER.

The writer of the two subjoined letters, of which the first is addressed to the Editor of the New York Commercial Advertiser and the second to the Secretary of the American Colonization Society, is a gentleman who recently visited Liberia, under the uspices of the New York City Colonization Society.

MONROVIA, Liberia, October 5, 1835.

Permit me through your columns briefly to communicate to the friends of Colonization in New York, a few facts in regard to the present state of this Colony. I have now been here nearly two months. In this time I have coasted ninety-six miles, and visited some settlements and native villages twenty miles in the interior. The general health of the colony is good, and I must say that my fears of an African climate are dissipated, for they were ill-founded. The African fever I view as the same with that very much which prevails on our southern and western waters. I feel just as safe from disease here in the St. Paul's river, as I would on the Mississippi, and 'cæteris paribus,' I should calculate on living as long and enjoying as good health. Dropsy, enlargement of the spleen, and diseased liver, are not unfrequently concomitants of fever just as they are in the south. I believe that frequent repletion and a bold calomel practice would with few exceptions break the disease if commenced in the incipient state. This climate appears to demand a readiness and boldness in the treatment of diseases. From an estimate which I have carefully made, I am fully persuaded that with the same comforts, like treatment, and equal medical skill, the fatality of the African diseases would not exceed the mortality in the Southern States.

As to the prospects of the colony in agriculture, I believe they are fairer than they have been. Many at Caldwell and Millsburg during the past season, have raised abundant crops of sweet potatoes, cassada, banana, and some of them are now growing the sugar cane and Indian corn. The success which has already attended the cultivation of rice and cotton has encouraged many to commence the rearing of those products. I have spent some time in examining the rice fields of the natives, and I am quite satisfied that our best rice lands will not yield as abundant harvest with so little cultivation. But why speak of the capabilities?

Who that has ever seen its "golden fruit," heard of its endless variety of natural products, or read of its interminable reign of fruit and bloom, that would longer doubt of its amazing fecundity? A mere garden spot, well cultivated, will support a family. I know several men in Caldwell, who from an acre of land are supporting their families and marketing once a week. My own impression is, that in a few seasons more and the colony will produce its own food and raiment independent of extraneous aid. In Liberia, I am happy to state, that a reformation as thorough and as general as could be desirable to the friends of temperance has been wrought. I have witnessed more drunkenness, more beastly sottishness, in one night in my own native state, than I have seen here in two months. A colony planted here upon agricultural principles, would doubtless succeed beyond a parallel. Had the new colony planted at Bassa Cove been protected as it should have been, by the present time it might have been independent, and sustained itself fully without any farther assistance from the generous benevolence of those who planted it. I am fully justified in this conclusion from the appearance of the promising crops which were ripening when I first landed. To my mind, there appears to rise no serious difficulty in successfully planting colonies on this coast, provided a set of enterprising men priding themselves in becoming landed proprietors, would direct their energies to the cultivation of the soil. Let agricultural interests be fully promoted by the noble colonists, and soon the highest hopes and fondest expectations of the friends of the cause would be fully realised.

Yours truly,

G. W. McELROY.

"NEW YORK, December 15, 1835.

"*Rev. and Dear Sir:*—As the interview which I had the pleasure of enjoying with you here a few days since was brief, I take this opportunity to communicate a few facts, which I hope may not be uninteresting to you.

1st. As to the soil of Liberia. I can truly say that it is not surpassed, if equaled, in fertility, by the richest lands of the States. I speak advisedly when I say this, for I have cultivated and travelled over some of our finest lands in several of the Western and Middle States. I have seen the full stock of corn in Kentucky, and the waving white fields of Ohio and Pennsylvania; I have trodden the rice lands of Georgia, and the cotton lands of the Carolinas; and in the same year and season I have seen the golden fruits of Africa. On the banks of the St. Paul I saw the waving millet and ripe banana, the luxuriant plantain and the abundant cassada, the sweet potatoe and the growing rice; and I must say, the contrast which I was thus enabled to make, led me to the conviction that, with equal skill in cultivation, the lands of Liberia, or rather the products, would bear a favorable comparison with those of our or any other country. I am happy to be able to state, also, that the inhabitants are beginning to turn their attention more generally and more energetically to agricultural pursuits. This I view as one of the most favorable omens of future prosperity to the whole colony. A greater amount of products was raised during the season which has just terminated, than in any preceding one; and from the feeling which seemed to pervade the minds of many when I left Africa, I am led to anticipate richer results at the termination of the present season.

2d. As to the climate of Liberia, I must admit, that, in comparison with *some* countries, it may be termed unhealthy, but, while I make this concession, I think it can be clearly proved that as great mortality attended the first settlers of my own native State (Kentucky) as has attended the emigrants to Liberia, and now that is esteemed as one of the healthiest States in the Union. Further, facts discover a much greater fatality attending the New England emigrants to the South, than of southern blacks to Africa. Southern blacks, with like comforts and medical attention, are as healthy, and healthier, in Liberia than in Mississippi. A fact on this point: A Mr. Moore, a colored man from Mississippi, told me, that during the five months he had been in Africa, both he and his family, and all who came out in the same expedition, had enjoyed better health than they usually experienced in their own native State; that not one had died, or even been sick with what was termed African fever.

3d. As to the morality of the Colony, it is in general good. There are there, as elsewhere, some idle, vicious, mischief-making men. In all the settlements there are temples erected for the worship of the Most High,* in which attentive, orderly, and solemn assemblies usually convene thrice on the Lord's day, and once during the week. The people of Liberia are a temperate people. I was there during the annual election, at which time I saw a few men who I thought were slightly intoxicated; but to the honor of Liberia be it spoken, that during the two months that I remained in Monrovia, I witnessed less drinking and less inebriation than I have witnessed in fifty villages I could name in the States, in the short space of 24 hours.

I mention this because it is true, not to institute an invidious comparison; and facts are what the friends of this much slandered colony need. As to the schools connected with the different settlements, they are not yet as numerous as the wants of the settlers and surrounding natives require; nor are they as efficient or beneficial as they might be under the general supervision of some judicious individual, who could devote his whole time to this important department. Were the different benevolent associations in this country united in their efforts, with a suitable general agent there, much and great good might be done in educating the youth of the colony, and the children of natives. Most of the adjacent tribes are anxious to have their children taught, but the wants of the colony have heretofore been so great, and teachers so few, that necessarily little has been done to instruct native youth.

There are now four schools in Mourovia, two of which I visited. One of them was the Orphan school, to which there were attached about 35 children, all healthy, sprightly looking, and from the interview which I had with their teacher, Mrs. Cyples, many of them were making rapid progress in their studies. Another that I visited was composed of girls and boys, from the ages of 4 to 14 or 16, 120 in number. Their healthful appearance and good deportment lead me to expect the most pleasing results from the efforts of their teacher, if his life and health be spared. There are three schools in Caldwell, each of which I viewed as interesting. One in New Georgia, not inferior to any in importance or interest. At Millsburg and Edina, schools were being put in operation about the time we sailed. To the youth of these schools I look with confidence, not only for the physical strength, but for the intellectual energy and moral health and beauty of that interesting little republic.

One other thought, and I must close this hasty communication. The question has been

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* Five in Monrovia, two in Caldwell, one in Millsburg, one in New Georgia, and one at Edina.

asked, what has colonization done in checking the slave trade? I answer, it has done much; but it is asserted that it has done nothing: I ask, is it nothing to have planted prosperous settlements where slave factories once stood? Is it nothing to see five churches erected for the worship of the Most High, in a town of 500 houses, on the very spot where the iron-hearted dealer in human beings once dwelt? Is it nothing, that several native kings, once slave dealers, now cultivate the lands within the colonial limits, having washed their hands from former pollutions? Let English and American seamen, nine of whose vessels were at anchor in the harbor of Monrovia when we landed, answer whether nothing has been done, no change effected, on the once blood-stained Cape Messurado? And here permit me to remark that, if this Government would co-operate with individual benevolence, the whole traffic might be soon broken up. A small fleet of steam ships could soon abolish the trade. Steam vessels are necessary, for no other vessels can sail with the same speed as slavers, the most of them being our best built Baltimore schooners. On this subject, however, I intend laying a few facts before some of the members of our highest court, with whom I have the honor of being acquainted. Hoping that the present meeting of your Society may be abundantly blessed, and praying for the fullest success in all your future labors of benevolence, permit me, dear sir, to subscribe myself,

Your most obedient servant,

G. W. McELROY."

From the Colonization Herald.

LATEST FROM AFRICA.—By the arrival of the Caroline, Capt. Abels, at this port, from Monrovia, we have received late and interesting intelligence from Liberia.—The speedy return of this vessel to our harbour, fully laded with camwood, ivory, palm-oil, timber, &c., in payment for the cargo bought here a few months since, by her highly respectable colored owners, Roberts, Colston & Co. is a pleasing evidence of the enterprise of her merchants, and the ample resources of Africa for yielding rich returns for the produce of our soil, and the almost endless variety of our manufactures needed by the young republic. Indeed, we are assured, that if her tonnage had been double, the Caroline would have been filled by R. C. & Co., and we cannot forget the declaration of an old and experienced captain, that the lapse of thirty years would witness a commerce between the United States and Africa, equal in value to our trade with the British empire thirty years ago. The health of the Colonists was such as to afford a happy refutation of the oft reiterated allegations against the climate; and by reference to S. Benedict's letter, it will be seen that only three children had fallen victims, [by needless exposure,] out of the sixty-two who emigrated last year. The state of morals and progress of temperance and agriculture, must be highly gratifying to every true friend of humanity and religion. Former arrivals put us in possession of the pleasing fact, that upwards of 500 persons had enrolled themselves as members of the Temperance Societies; this good cause is still onward. We observe with pleasure the celebration of the first anniversary of the Union Sisters of Charity, an association organized for the relief of distressed widows and orphans; and ask attention to the subjoined appeal to the sympathies of our ladies. The proceedings of the Baptist association, will evince the zeal of that body of Christians, in promoting the religious welfare of that rapidly increasing portion of the Liberian community; and in connection with the minutes of the Liberian Conference inserted in our last number, cannot but afford a gratifying answer to the aspersions so frequently cast upon the character of our Colonists.

The prospect of a speedy re-establishment of our scattered emigrants at Bassa Cove under favorable auspices, and the assurance of G. W. McElroy and others, that but for the unhappy catastrophe of June 10th, our experiment promised much success; will, we trust, animate with new zeal and enlarged benevolence every friend of our holy cause, to build up our Colony on a scale commensurate with the noble objects in view. Two of our patrons feel so confident that the opinions expressed by the Rev. John Seys, in relation to the culture of sugar-cane, at the last May meeting in New York, are worthy of an early experiment, that they are willing to embark $500 or $1,000 each, in an African Agricultural Association; and by one of those gentlemen we are authorized to offer a subscription to the general funds of the Society, of $500 per annum, for five years, provided twelve names for a similar amount can be obtained. We trust that the importance of the ends proposed will invite our fellow citizens to a generous patronage of a cause which promises so much good to both races.

Extract of a letter from Samuel Benedict, dated,
MONROVIA, October 31st, 1835.

Elliott Cresson, Esq.

Dear Sir:—I embrace this opportunity of writing you by the Schooner Caroline, which expects to sail on Monday. The emigrants that came out with me have generally been attacked by the fever of the climate, but so far we have fared better than any other expedition that came before us; for as yet, out of sixty-two that arrived here, we have lost but three children, and those are small boys who could not be well kept out of the sun and rains. This I think would not be considered much over the customary per centage in Georgia or other southern states. I am very much pleased so far with Africa;—indeed, so far from regretting my change (notwithstanding I have been well treated in Georgia) that I would not change places for five thousand dollars. The times are *hard* in some respects here at present; principally growing out of the long *wars* among the large native tribes, the stoppage of trade paths, &c.; but this, although severe at present, will have a beneficial effect. The people here are now turning their attention to the long *neglected cultivation of the earth*, and are now learning to live within their means. I am glad to be able to say, that a more moral community I believe is not to be found than *Liberia*, and I never saw more religious enjoyment in my life, for it is now 12 o'clock at night while I am writing, and at this moment I can hear loud hosannahs and hallelujahs both at the Baptist and Methodist churches, and this you may hear from night to night. There are a few persons here with whom I have conversed, particularly females who have been unfortunate in losing their husbands or friends, who would return to the United States; but hardly *a thinking man* but would be *insulted* if one would tell him about returning. But as well as things are for so new a country, yet there is a great deal to be done, and I hope that our God may direct and send proper men to this country, men of *talent, piety and pecuniary means*. This is all that we want here to make us a happy republic.

If any of your friends would ship me pork, flour, lard, nails, butter, mackarel, shoes, &c. &c., I would make shipments of camwood, ivory, arrow root, &c. in payment. The articles of *rum, &c. I never mean to trade in, for I intend* to let others see that money can be made without dealing out this accursed article.

WASHINGTON'S OPINIONS OF SLAVERY.

The annexed extracts of letters from General WASHINGTON, may be found in the ninth volume of Mr. Spark's edition of his writings, just published.

To Robert Morris, dated April 12th, 1786.

"I hope it will not be conceived from these observations, that it is my wish to hold the unhappy people, who are the subject of this letter, in slavery. I can only say, that there is not a man living, who wishes more sincerely than I do to see a plan adopted for the abolition of it; but there is only one proper and effectual mode by which it can be accomplished, and that is by legislative authority; and this as far as my suffrage will go, shall never be wanting."

To the Marquis de Lafayette, May 10th, 1786.

"The benevolence of your heart, my dear Marquis, is so conspicuous on all occasions, that I never wonder at any fresh proofs of it; but your late purchase of an estate in the colony of Cayenne, with a view of emancipating the slaves on it, is a generous and noble proof of your humanity. Would to God a like spirit might diffuse itself generally into the minds of the people of this country. But I despair of seeing it. Some petitions were presented to the Assembly, at its last session, for the abolition of slavery, but they could scarcely obtain a reading. To set the slaves afloat at once would, I really believe, be productive of much inconvenience and mischief, but by degrees it certainly might and assuredly ought to be effected; and that too by legislative authority."

To John F. Mercer, September 9th, 1786.

"I never mean, unless some particular circumstance should compel me to it, to possess another slave by purchase, it being among my first wishes to see some plan adopted, by which slavery in this country may be abolished by law."

STATE OF AFRICA.

The Boston Recorder for last New Year's day contains a long and interesting editorial article exhibiting the state of the world at the close of the past year, according to the most recent information. We subjoin so much of the essay as relates to Africa:

WESTERN AFRICA.—Missions or colonies are established at Sierra Leone, on some islands in the river Gambia, at six or eight places in the colony of Liberia, and at Cape Palmas. The number of communicants at the Church Missions in Sierra Leone is between 400 and 500; attendants on public worship, 3000; day scholars. 1200. The divine favor, in an increasing degree, appears to be vouchsafed to the missionaries. With difficulties rising from the climate and the state of society, they still press forward. The Wesleyans have penetrated 300 miles up the Gambia, and have established a mission in the centre of the Mandingo and Foulah tribes. Number of members "in society," about 800. In no year has so much been done for African colonization, as during the last, and to give a permanent foundation to the colonies. At Liberia, in the course of about a single month, *five hundred and three* persons pledged themselves to total abstinence from the use or sale of intoxicating liquors; and the sight of it is rare. The colonists have at length become convinced of the importance of agriculture, and the prejudice in favor of trade has abated. The great interests of religion are also sedulously cherished. The Sabbath is universally regarded. Successful efforts have been made to promote the health of the colonists. The towns have been incorporated. The newspaper exhibits increasing spirit and intelligence. The Maryland colony seems to be in a flourishing condition. Mr. Wilson, the missionary, thinks that the influence of the colony will be favorable on the surrounding tribes. Energetic measures are in operation for the restoration of the Philadelphia and New York colony at Bassa Cove.

SOUTH AFRICA.—The population of the Cape Colony amounts to 145,000. The government have established 24 schools, which contain 1400 children. There are besides the Domestic Circulating Schools, the Parish Dutch Schools, Mission Schools. Higher Schools, and Sunday and Infant Schools. The District of Albany, settled in 1820, has eight villages, 11 places of worship and 15 schools, at which one-fourth of the population are enjoying instruction. The Societies which are engaged in diffusing the gospel in South Africa are the United Brethren, London, Wesleyan, Glasgow, French Protestant, American Board, Rhenish, Berlin, British and Foreign Bible, Christian Knowledge, and London Religious Tract. The Brethren have six stations, 38 missionaries, and 3090 native converts. The London Society has been 36 years in the field, has 23 stations, and 23 ordained missionaries. Southern Africa has frequently enjoyed the refreshing influences of the Holy Spirit. Industry, temperance, and comfort, are generally advancing. The Grahamstown Journal of Nov. 14, 1833, announces the legal establishment of the Christian Sabbath in their extensive tribe, by the Caffre chiefs, Pato, Kama, and Congo. The Wesleyans have 10 stations and 12 missionaries. The other Societies commenced their labors at a comparatively recent date. Printing presses are established at Cape Town Grahamstown, Lattakoo, and among the Bechuanas. Parts of the Bible have been translated into three or four of the native dialects.—The Hottentots, who were once classed with the ourang outang, have savings banks, lending libraries, temperance societies, &c.

In 1818, the London Missionary Society commenced a mission in Madagascar. Not less than 500 natives maintain a constant profession of religion in the midst of persecution and danger. Scholars, 2,351. The New Testament and the Psalms have been translated into Madagasse and a large number of copies distributed. At Mr. Cameron's establishment, 700 natives are employed in manufactures. The difficulties attending the progress of the mission have scarcely been diminished, but the missionaries are much encouraged.

EASTERN AFRICA.—The Church Missionary Society commenced a mission in Abyssinia in 1831. Messrs. Gobat and Isenberg are the missionaries, with two assistants, who are artisans. Two students at Basle are under preparation for Abyssinia. The missionary company were at Massawoh, on their way to Abyssinia, on the 20th of Dec. 1834. They were intending to stop at Axum. The re-

port of Mr. Gobat, published in a very interesting volume, was highly encouraging to the committee of the Society in respect to this mission. The same Society have three missionaries in Egypt. One resides in Cairo, one in the neighborhood, and one is engaged in travelling. Divine service is held at Cairo, in the mission chapel, every Sabbath, in English, Arabic and German. 82 scholars. Many Europeans are settling in Egypt. Large buildings have been erected for them by the Pacha, in the European style. The Wesleyans have one station in Alexandria.

North Africa.—Mr. Ewald, of the London Jews Society, after spending some time in Algiers, has been obliged to return from the Station, in consequence of difficulties thrown in his way by the local authorities. Rev. J. P. Oster was about to proceed to Algiers, but was informed that he would not be permitted to land there as a missionary. A papal missionary has been sent away from the country. Mr. Ewald is now laboring, with considerable success in Tunis, maintaining daily discussions with Jews of all classes and distributing the Scriptures. The Arabs in North Africa submit with great reluctance to the French authorities.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

Geneva, N. Y., 26th Dec., 1835.

Rev. Dr. Proudfit, *Secretary of the N. C. Society:*

Reverend and dear Sir: In answer to your appeal on behalf of the Colonization Society, the ladies of the Presbyterian Church in this place collected the sum of thirty dollars, which I now enclose in aid of the funds of the Society, and for the purposes mentioned in your address. They wish the amount may be considered as if coming through the hands of the Rev. W. Hay now of Newark, New Jersey, Pastor elect of this congregation, to constitute him a member for life of the Society.

Having this opportunity, allow me, sir, to testify the satisfaction I feel in seeing you engaged in this cause. For though this cause cannot be exactly compared with that of the Bible mission, &c. which in substance embraces the totality of the objects of Christians, yet I look for the time when the direct effects of its action will be seen in a more marked, distinct, and separate shape, than the effects of any of the others. I mean that I believe the time will come when a wonderful change in the world can be more distinctly assigned to the action of this particular Society, than of any others which are known. And if the colonizing and Christianizing of all Africa should be that consequence, it seems to me that it will be one of the greatest moral phenomena ever seen—second only in its wonderful and unexpected character to the first spread of Christianity.

I am, reverend and dear sir, with great respect, yours,

SAMUEL M. HOPKINS.

EARLY HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

In the last volume of the African Repository, (p. 22) we gave the original Constitution of the American Colonization Society, and a list of the subscribers who organized it, copied from the original subscription list on file in its office. The publication of that document proved, as was expected, highly interesting to the friends of the Institution, and was due to the noble Philanthropists who formed it, at a time when the scheme was assailed by conflicting prejudices, and derided by many as chimerical. We are now able to gratify a long felt wish of transferring from the National Intelligencer of December 24, 1816, to the pages of this Journal, an account of the proceedings connected with the establishment of the Society.

It will be recollected that, previously to the first meeting for forming the Institution, the General Assembly of Virginia passed, in December, 1816, the following Preamble and Resolutions:

"Whereas the General Assembly of Virginia have repeatedly sought to obtain an asylum, beyond the limits of the United States, for such persons of color as had been

or might be, emancipated under the laws of this commonwealth, but have hitherto found all their efforts frustrated, either by the disturbed state of other nations, or domestic causes equally unpropitious to its success:

"They now avail themselves of a period when peace has healed the wounds of humanity, and the principal nations of Europe have concurred, with the Government of the United States, in abolishing the African slave trade, (a traffic which this commonwealth, both before and since the revolution, zealously sought to terminate,) to renew this effort; and do therefore resolve, that the Executive be requested to correspond with the President of the United States for the purpose of obtaining a territory on the coast of Africa, or some other place, not within any of the States or Territorial Governments of the United States, to serve as an asylum to such persons of color as are now free, and may desire the same, and for those who may be hereafter emancipated within this commonwealth; and that the Senators and Representatives of this State in the Congress of the United States, be requested to exert their best efforts to aid the President of the United States in the attainment of the above object: Provided, that no contract or arrangement respecting such territory shall be obligatory on this commonwealth, until ratified by the Legislature."

Encouraged by this movement on the part of a State so distinguished as Virginia, and so deeply interested in the subject of the resolutions, a number of gentlemen friendly to the plan of African Colonization, assembled in the City of Washington, when the following proceedings took place:

The Hon. Henry Clay, of Kentucky, then Speaker of the House of Representatives, was called to the Chair, and Thomas Dougherty, Esq. Clerk of that body, was appointed Secretary.

Mr. Clay, (on taking the Chair) said that he had hoped to have seen called to the place, for which he had the honor of being selected, a gentleman (Judge Washington) who, from his name, his exalted station, and his distinguished virtues, would have communicated an additional importance to the present meeting. But as that gentleman was not present, Mr. C. regretted to learn, from causes beyond his control, he would, with great pleasure, endeavor to discharge the duties of the Chair. He understood the object of the present meeting to be, to consider of the propriety and practicability of colonizing the free people of color in the United States, and of forming an association in relation to that object. That class of the mixed population of our country was peculiarly situated. They neither enjoyed the immunities of freemen, nor were they subject to the incapacities of slaves, but partook in some degree of the qualities of both. From their condition, and the unconquerable prejudices resulting from their color, they never could amalgamate with the free whites of this country. It was desirable, therefore, both as it respected them, and the residue of the population of the country, to drain them off. Various schemes of colonization had been thought of, and a part of our own continent, it was thought by some, might furnish a suitable establishment for them. But, for his part, Mr. C. said, he had a decided preference for some part of the coast of Africa. There ample provision might be made for the colony itself, and it might be rendered instrumental to the introduction, into that extensive quarter of the globe, of the arts, civilization, and christianity. There was a peculiar, a moral fitness in restoring them to the land of their fathers. And if, instead of the evils and sufferings which we had been the innocent cause of inflicting upon the inhabitants of Africa, we can transmit to her the blessings of our arts, our civilization, and our religion, may we not hope that America will extinguish a great portion of that moral debt which she has contracted to that unfortunate continent? We should derive much encouragement in the prosecution of the object which had assembled us together, by the success which had attended the colony of Sierra Leone. That establishment had commenced about twenty or twenty-five years ago, under the patronage of private individuals in Great Britain. The basis of the population of the colony consisted of the fugitive slaves of the Southern States, during the revolutionary war, who had been first carried to Nova Scotia, and who, afterwards, about the year 1792, upon their own application, almost in mass, had been transferred to the western coast of Africa. This colony, after struggling with the most unheard of difficulties—difficulties resulting from the ignorance, barbarity, and prejudices of the natives; from the climate (which were, however, found to be not at all insurmountable); from

wars, African as well as European, and such as are incidental to all new settlements—had made a gradual and steady progress, until it has acquired a strength and stability which promises to crown the efforts of its founders with complete success. We have their experience before us; and can there be a nobler cause than that which, while it proposes to rid our own country of a useless and pernicious, if not a dangerous portion of its population, contemplates the spreading of the arts of civilized life, and the possible redemption from ignorance and barbarism of a benighted quarter of the globe!

It was proper and necessary distinctly to state, that he understood it constituted no part of the object of this meeting to touch or agitate, in the slightest degree, a delicate question connected with another portion of the coloured population of our country. It was not proposed to deliberate on, or consider at all, any question of emancipation, or that was connected with the abolition of slavery. It was upon that condition alone, he was sure, that many gentlemen from the south and the west, whom he saw present, had attended, or could be expected to co-operate.—It was upon that condition, only, that he had himself attended. He would only further add, that he hoped, in their deliberations, they would be guided by that moderation, politeness, and deference for the opinions of each other, which were essential to any useful result. But when he looked around and saw the respectable assemblage, and recollected the humane and benevolent purpose which had produced it, he felt it unnecessary to insist farther on this topic.

Mr. Elias B. Caldwell, (of the District of Columbia,) then arose. He said, he felt peculiar embarrassment in obtruding himself upon the notice of so large and respectable a meeting, in which he found some of the most distinguished characters in our country. I ask, said he, your indulgence in offering to the consideration of the meeting, the resolutions which I hold in my hand, and to a few explanatory observations. The objects of the meeting have been feelingly and correctly stated by the honorable chairman. The subject seems to be divided into—1st. The expediency; and, 2ndly, the practicability of the proposed plan. The expediency of colonizing the free people of color in the United States, may be considered in reference to its influence on our civil institutions, on the morals and habits of the people, and on the future happiness of the free people of color. It has been a subject of unceasing regret, and anxious solicitude, among many of our best patriots and wisest statesmen, from the first establishment of our independence, that this class of people should remain a monument of reproach to those clear principles of civil liberty, which constitute the foundation of all our constitutions. We say, in the declaration of independence, "that all men are created equal," and have certain "inalienable rights." Yet it is considered impossible, consistently with the safety of the State, and it certainly is impossible, with the present feelings towards these people, that they can ever be placed upon this equality, or admitted to the enjoyment of these "inalienable rights," whilst they remain mixed with us. Some persons may declaim, and call it prejudice. No matter—prejudice is as powerful a motive, and will as certainly exclude them as the soundest reason. Others may say, they are free enough. If this is a matter of opinion, let them judge—if of reason, let it be decided by our repeated and solemn declarations, in all our public acts. This state of society, unquestionably tends, in various ways, to injure the morals and destroy the habits of industry among our people. This will be acknowledged by every person who has paid any attention to the subject; and it seems to be so generally admitted, that it would promote the happiness of the people, and the interest of the country, to provide a place where these people might be settled by themselves, that it is unnecessary to dwell on this branch of the subject.

As to the blacks, it is manifest that their interest and happiness would be promoted, by collecting them together where they would enjoy equal rights and privileges with those around them. A state of degradation is necessarily a state of unhappiness. It debases the mind, it cramps the energies of the soul, and represses every vigorous effort towards moral or intellectual greatness. How can you expect from them any thing great or noble, without the motives to stimulate, or the rewards to crown great and noble achievements? It not only prevents their climbing the steep and rugged paths of fame, but it prevents the enjoyment of the true happiness of calm contentment, satisfied with enjoying but a part of what we possess, of using only a portion of what is in our power. Take away, however, the portion that is not used, and it immediately becomes the object of our fondest desires. The more you endeavor to improve the condition of these people, the more

you cultivate their minds, (unless by religious instruction,) the more miserable you make them in their present state. You give them a higher relish for those privileges which they can never attain, and turn what we intend for a blessing, into a curse. No, if they must remain in their present situation, keep them in the lowest state of degradation and ignorance. The nearer you bring them to the condition of brutes, the better chance do you give them of possessing their apathy.—Surely, Americans ought to be the last people on earth, to advocate such slavish doctrines, to cry peace and contentment to those who are deprived of the privileges of civil liberty. They who have so largely partaken of its blessings—who know so well how to estimate its value, ought to be among the foremost to extend it to others.

I will consider the practicability of colonization under three heads: The territory—the expense—and the probability of obtaining their consent.

1. The territory.—Various places have been mentioned by different persons: a situation within our own territory would certainly possess some considerable advantages. It would be more immediately under the eye and control of our government. But there are some real and some apprehended evils to encounter. Many apprehend that they might hereafter join the Indians, or the nations bordering on our frontiers in case of war, if they were placed so near us—that the colony would become the asylum of fugitives and runaway slaves; added to these difficulties, there are inveterate prejudices against such a plan, in so large a portion of the country, which would be impossible to overcome or remove. Upon mature reflection, with all the light that has yet been shed upon the subject, I believe it will be found, that Africa will be liable to the fewest objections. A territory might, no doubt, be procured there; the climate is best adapted to their constitutions, and they could live cheaper. But, Mr. Chairman, I have a greater and nobler object in view, in desiring them to be placed in Africa. It is the belief that, through them, civilization and the Christian religion would be introduced into that benighted quarter of the world. It is the hope of redeeming many millions of people from the lowest state of ignorance and superstition, and restoring them to the knowledge and worship of the true God. Great and powerful as are the other motives to this measure, (and I acknowledge them to be of sufficient magnitude to attract the attention and to call forth the united efforts of this nation,) in my opinion, and you will find it the opinion of a large class of the community, all other motives are small and trifling compared with the hope of spreading among them the knowledge of the gospel. From the importance of this view of the subject, permit me to enlarge a little upon it. Whatever may be the difference of opinion among the different denominations of Christians, I believe they will all be found to unite in the belief that the scriptures predict a time, when the gospel of Jesus Christ shall be spread over every part of the world, shall be acknowledged by every nation, and perhaps shall influence every heart. The opinion is, perhaps, as general, that this glorious and happy day is near at hand. The great movements and mighty efforts in the moral and religious world, seem to indicate some great design of Providence on the eve of accomplishment. The unexampled and astonishing success attending the various and numerous plans which have been devised and which are now in operation in different parts of the world, and the union and harmony with which Christians of different denominations unite in promoting these plans, clearly indicate a divine hand in their direction. Nay, Sir, the subject on which we are now deliberating, has been brought to public view, nearly at the same time in different parts of our country. In New Jersey, N. York, Indiana, Tennessee, Virginia, and perhaps other places, not known to me, the public attention seems to have been awakened, as from a slumber to this subject. The belief that I have mentioned, leads Christians to look with anxious solicitude and joyful hope to every movement, which they believe to be instrumental in accomplishing the great designs of Providence. They will receive your proposal with joy, and support it with zeal; and, permit me to say, that it will be of no small consequence to gain the zealous support and co-operation of this portion of the community.

On the subject of expense, I should hope there would not be much difference of opinion. All are interested, though some portions of the community are more immediately so than others. We should consider that what affects a part of our country, is interesting to the whole. Besides, it is a great national object, and ought to be supported by a national purse. And, as has been justly observed by the honorable gentleman in the chair, there ought to be a national atonement for the wrongs and injuries which Africa has suffered. For although the State Legislatures

commenced early after our independence to put a stop to the slave trade, and the national government interfered as soon as the Constitution would permit, yet, as a nation, we cannot rid ourselves entirely from the guilt and disgrace attending that iniquitous traffic, until we, as a nation, have made every reparation in our power. If, however, more funds are wanting than it is thought expedient to appropriate out of the public treasury, the liberality and the humanity of our citizens will not suffer it to fail for want of pecuniary aid. I should be sorry, however, to see our government dividing any part of the honor and glory which cannot fail of attending the accomplishment of a work so great, so interesting, and which will tend so much to diffuse the blessings of civil liberty, and promote the happiness of man.

Among the objections which have been made, I must confess that I am most surprised at one which seems to be prevalent, to wit, that these people will be unwilling to be colonized. What, Sir, are they not men? Will they not be actuated by the same motives of interest and ambition, which influence other men? Or will they prefer remaining in a hopeless state of degradation for themselves and their children, to the prospect of the full enjoyment of civil rights and a state of equality? What brought our ancestors to these shores? They had no friendly hand to lead them; no powerful human arm to protect them. They left the land of their nativity; the sepulchres of their fathers; the comforts of civilized society; and all the endearments of friends and relatives, and early associations, to traverse the ocean, to clear the forests, to encounter all the hardships of a new settlement, and to brave the dangers of the tomahawk and scalping knife. How many were destroyed! Sometimes whole settlements cut off by disease and hunger—by the treachery and cruelty of the savages; yet, were they not discouraged. What is it impels many Europeans daily to seek our shores, and to sell themselves for the prime of their life to defray the expense of their passages? It is that ruling, imperious desire, planted in the breast of every man; the desire of liberty, of standing upon an equality with his fellow men. If we were to add to these motives, the offer of land, and to aid in the expense of emigration, and of first settling, they cannot be so blind to their own interest, so devoid of every noble and generous feeling, as to hesitate about accepting of the offer. It is not a matter of speculation and opinion only. It has been satisfactorily ascertained, that numbers will gladly accept of the invitation. And when once the colony is formed, and flourishing, all other obstacles will be easily removed. It is for us to make the experiment and the offer—we shall then, and not till then, have discharged our duty. It is a plan in which all interests, all classes and descriptions of people may unite—in which all discordant feelings may be lost in those of humanity—in promoting "peace on earth and good will to men."

The Hon. JOHN RANDOLPH (of Virginia,) rose and said, that it had been properly observed by the Chairman, that there was nothing in the proposition [*referring to the resolutions which follow*] submitted to consideration, which in the smallest degree touches another very important and delicate question, which ought to be left as much out of view as possible. But, Mr. R. said, it appeared to him that it had not been sufficiently insisted on, with a view to obtain the co-operation of all the citizens of the United States, not only that this meeting does not in any wise affect the question of negro slavery, but, as far as it goes, must materially tend to secure the property of every master in the United States over his slaves. It appeared to him that this aspect of the question had not been sufficiently presented to the public view. It was a notorious fact, he said, that the existence of this mixed and intermediate population of free negroes was viewed by every slaveholder as one of the greatest sources of the insecurity, and also unprofitableness, of slave property; that they serve to excite in their fellow beings a feeling of discontent, of repining at their situation, and that they act as channels of communication not only between different slaves, but between the slaves of different districts; that they are the depositaries of stolen goods, and the promoters of mischief. In a wordly point of view, then, without entering into the general question and apart from those higher and nobler motives which had been presented to the meeting, the owners of slaves were interested in providing a retreat for this part of our population. There was no fear that this proposition would alarm them: they had been accustomed to think seriously of the subject. There was a popular work on agriculture, by John Taylor of Caroline, which was widely circulated and much confided in, in Virginia. In that book, much read because coming from a practical man, this description of people were pointed out as a great evil. If a place could be provided for their reception, and a mode of sending them hence, there

were hundreds, nay thousands, of citizens, who would, by manumitting their slaves, relieve themselves from the cares attendant on their possession.

Hon. ROBERT WRIGHT (of Md.) said he could not withhold his approbation of a measure, that had for its object the melioration of the lot of any portion of the human race, particularly of the free people of color, whose degraded state robs them of the happiness of self-government, so dear to the American people. And, said he, as I discover the most delicate regard to the rights of property, I shall, with great pleasure, lend my aid to restore this unfortunate people to the enjoyment of their liberty; but I fear gentlemen are too sanguine in their expectations, that they would be willing to abandon the land of their nativity, so dear to man. However, I have no indisposition to give them that election, by furnishing all the means contemplated. But, while we wish to promote the happiness of these free people of colour, we ought to take care not to furnish the means of transporting out of the reach of the master his property.

Mr. CALDWELL offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

The situation of the free people of color in the United States has been the subject of anxious solicitude, with many of our most distinguished citizens, from the first existence of our country as an independent nation; but the great difficulty and embarrassment attending the establishment of an infant nation, when first struggling into existence, and the subsequent convulsions of Europe, have hitherto prevented any great national effort to provide a remedy for the evils existing or apprehended. The present period seems peculiarly auspicious to invite attention to this important subject, and gives a well grounded hope of success. The nations of Europe are hushed into peace; unexampled efforts are making in various parts of the world, to diffuse knowledge, civilization and the benign influence of the Christian religion. The rights of man are becoming daily better understood; the legitimate objects of government, as founded for the benefit, and intended for the happiness of men, are more generally acknowledged, and an ardent zeal for the happiness of the human race is kindled in almost every heart. Desirous of aiding in the great cause of philanthropy, and of promoting the prosperity and happiness of our country, it is recommended by this meeting to form an association or society, for the purpose of giving aid and assisting in the colonization of the free people of colour in the United States. Therefore—

Resolved, That an association or society, be formed for the purpose of collecting information, and to assist in the formation and execution of a plan for the colonization of the free people of colour, with their consent, in Africa or elsewhere, as may be thought most advisable, by the constituted authorities of the country.

Resolved, That *Elias B. Caldwell*, *John Randolph*, *Richard Rush*, *Walter Jones*, *Francis S. Key*, *Robert Wright*, *James H. Blake*, and *John Peter*, be a Committee to present a respectful memorial to Congress, requesting them to adopt such measures as may be thought most advisable for procuring a territory in Africa or elsewhere, suitable for the colonization of the free people of colour.

Resolved, That *Francis S. Key*, *Bushrod Washington*, *Elias B. Caldwell*, *James Breckenridge*, *Walter Jones*, *Richard Rush*, and *William G. D. Worthington*, be a Committee to prepare a Constitution and rules for the government of the Association or Society, above mentioned, and report the same to the next meeting for consideration.

And the meeting adjourned until next Saturday evening, at six o'clock.

HENRY CLAY, *Chairman*.

THOS. DOUGHERTY, *Secretary*.

At an adjourned meeting of the citizens of Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria, and many others, held in the Hall of the House of Representatives of the United States, on Saturday the 28th day of December, 1816, for the purpose of receiving and considering, from the Committees appointed to that day at a previous meeting, a constitution of the Society, for meliorating the condition of the free people of colour in the United States, by providing a colonial retreat on this or the continent of Africa; and a memorial to Congress requesting the sanction and co-operation of the General Government, in the object of the Institution aforesaid—a Constitution was reported by the Committee appointed for that purpose; and having been discussed and amended, was then unanimously accepted by the meeting, in the following words:

[The Constitution is here omitted, having appeared several times in the Repository.]

The Committee appointed for the purpose having reported a draft of a memorial to Congress, discussion arose respecting the same. Whereupon it was, on motion,

Resolved, That the Committee appointed to prepare and present to Congress a memorial on the object of this Association, be instructed to report the same to the annual meeting of the Society for its consideration.

On motion, it was also

Resolved, That the first election of officers of the Society shall be held on the first Wednesday in January ensuing: of which due notice shall be given by the Secretary in the public prints in the District of Columbia; and that meanwhile a book shall be opened for receiving subscriptions to the Constitution, at the Reading Rooms in Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria, at the office of the National Intelligencer, and with the Secretary of this meeting.

And then the meeting adjourned.

H. CLAY, *Chairman.*

THOS. DOUGHERTY, *Secretary.*

Wednesday, January 1, 1817.—The American Society for colonizing the free people of colour of the United States, met this day, agreeably to the directions of the Constitution. The Hon. Henry Clay, Chairman; Thomas Dougherty, Secretary. The Society proceeded to the election of its officers.

The Hon. *Bushrod Washington* was unanimously elected President.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Hon. William H. Crawford, of Georgia.
Hon. Henry Clay, of Kentucky.
Hon. William Phillips, of Massachusetts.
Col. Henry Rutgers, of New York.
Hon. John E. Howard, *Hon. Samuel Smith*, *Hon. John C. Herbert*, of Maryland.
John Taylor, of Caroline, Esq. of Va.
Gen. Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee.
Robert Ralston, Esq., *Richard Rush, Esq.* of Pennsylvania.
Gen. John Mason, of the D. of Columbia.
Rev. Robert Finley, of N. Jersey.

MANAGERS.

Francis S. Key,
Walter Jones,
John Laird,
Rev. Dr. James Laurie,
Rev. Stephen B. Balch,
Rev. Obadiah B. Brown,
James H. Blake,
John Peter,
Edmund I. Lee,
William Thornton,
Jacob Hoffman,
Henry Carroll.

Elias B. Caldwell, Secretary.
W. G. D. Worthington, Recording Secretary.
David English, Treasurer.

Resolved, That the President and Board of Managers be, and they are hereby instructed and required to present a memorial to Congress, on the subject of colonizing, with their consent, the free people of color of the United States, in Africa or elsewhere.

Mr. Clay having left the chair, Gen. Mason, one of the Vice-Presidents, took it.

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to Mr. Clay, for the ability and attention with which he has presided as Chairman of the meetings in organizing this Society.

On motion of Mr. Herbert,

Resolved unanimously, That the Rev. Robert Finley, be requested to close the meeting with an address to the Throne of Grace.

COLONIZATION MEETINGS.

A public meeting of the friends of the cause of African Colonization was held on Wednesday evening, December 2d, 1835, pursuant to notice, in the Murray street church, New York. The meeting was large and highly respectable; and but for the inclemency of the weather, would have been much greater.

President DUER, of Columbia College, (and President of the New York Colonization Society,) on taking the chair, rose and said—

It would be recollected by those assembled there, that at the last meeting of the society, about a month since, it was deemed proper on that occasion to continue the public meetings of the society from time to time, with a view of calling public attention to the present necessities of the society, and particularly to the wants of the colonies which it has established on the coast of Africa. The principal inducement to them arose from the incidents that have recently occurred in the Colony of Bassa Cove; and a farther object was, in their having not only in prospect a remedy for those distressing occurrences, but also to make a farther provision for the extension of the colonies, in order that they may be made to answer the objects and views of the parent society, and that provision was the raising of the necessary means for transporting to Africa numbers of negroes who are now awaiting their manumission, and are in the expectation of being sent to that country, where they will be a free people. Yet there was great reason to fear and believe that they would be excluded the privilege by the southern states, in consequence of the excitement which had, and still did prevail there, in regard to that other society whose object was immediate abolition. In one of the southern states, measures had been taken for enforcing a law which had become almost obsolete in practice, and that was to prevent free people of colour from residing in the state; and, if it should be enforced—and the probability was that it would—the question then arose, and remained one for present consideration to the community—what is to become of the unfortunate people? There were numbers of negroes in the western parts of the Union, ready to be emancipated, but, then how were they to be imported here? It was left to their own choice to leave the United States, as it must be. Undoubtedly they would, after some experience of a residence here, prefer emigrating to the coast of Africa. Thus, then, the main object of these meetings of the society was (and it had long been a subject of consideration with it) to obtain the means of sending those of the free colored people of this country who wished it, to Africa. This was the principal consideration involved in the resolutions that would be presented to the meeting that evening.

The Rev. R. R. GURLEY first addressed the meeting; and said, he regretted that a gentleman who was so well known and greatly respected in the community, and who was expected to speak on this subject, was unfortunately unavoidably absent. It devolved, then, upon him (Mr. G.) to make a few remarks. Among those considerations which ought, he believed, to govern an individual in expressing his opinions on any subject of general concern, was the effect they were likely to have on the interests and prospects of the nation. He had ventured to embody in the several resolutions which he intended to submit to the meeting, what he thought seemed to be demanded in the affairs of the American Colonization Society. During a pretty extensive tour throughout the New England States, the last summer, he had had a good opportunity of observing what was the state of public feeling in relation to the Colonization Society, and we all had observed much in the signs of the times in every section of the Union to awaken apprehensions in the bosom of the patriot and the christian. Such had been the sentiments of various parts of this country for the last six months, and they had been expressed in the form of resolutions by

large bodies of our fellow citizens. The principles which he was about to submit to that meeting were, what he believed to have been the original views of the founders of this society, in reference to its ultimate effect on the coloured population of this Union. He believed there were two great doctrines which were now coming up in opposite sections of the country, both in hostility to the interests and order of society, and which could only be overruled by introducing a third doctrine—which was calculated to sway the judgments and command the affections of the great body of the American people, and thus carry forward a great scheme of good to the coloured race.

In one portion of the Union, it was contended, that slavery ought to be instantaneously abolished, because in all circumstances it is totally and always a sin; in another part of the Union, on the contrary, we are told that slavery is a positive good, neither a moral nor political evil; that it is a divine institution; and that for the good of the slave, as well as for the public good, the slave ought to be held in everlasting bondage. Both doctrines he (Mr. G.) held to be contrary to truth, humanity and right reason.

But there was a third doctrine, the true one in his opinion, that alone which met the necessities of the case—one which he believed must commend itself to the judgments and hearts of the American people—which declaring slavery wrong in its origin, declared also that its existence could be rightly tolerated by those who have power over it, no longer than during the time absolutely necessary to find and apply a remedy—a remedy which should not produce, or clearly and alarmingly threaten evils worse than the disease.

He held that society might be so deranged and disordered by the crimes and misfortunes of a former age, that no human power could instantly correct the evil, and neither individuals nor society were bound to do impossibilities. He held that reason, experience and revelation, showed that a state might for a time justifiably tolerate great moral evils, when it was clear that acts of prohibition would produce moral evils more terrible and extensive. Such toleration was, however, no excuse for individual crime, nor was it sound doctrine to say that such evils might justifiably be tolerated forever. He believed it would be found, if they looked at the history of the Colonization Society, that those wise statesmen who, at its origin, gave their support to it, did maintain that it was a system capable, if the southern people sanctioned it, of doing away the evils of slavery. It was the opinion of General Harper, the opinion of ex-president Madison, also of Chief Justice Marshall, that this scheme of African Colonization was adapted and designed, and was calculated to have a beneficial effect in reference to slavery. It is true, that in a conversation with Judge Marshall—some time before his death—he did express the opinion that the scheme of the society would prove a palliative only, and not an adequate remedy for slavery. He saw no remedy, unless some tremendous convulsion in the south. But why? Not that the scheme itself was inadequate or impracticable, or that our national resources were insufficient to effect the object to any extent desired, but that the remote south was indisposed to adopt it. Must we then despair of the south? No, never. Sentiments, it is true, come forth from high places

of authority there, which would have disgraced the dark ages, and which go to subvert the great fundamental principles of human rights and general liberty. He knew there were thousands, nay millions in the south, who would repudiate the sentiments of the document to which he referred, and as believers in the divine word and providence, as disciples of Jesus Christ, frame their policy with a view to the moral and intellectual improvement of the coloured people, and finally confer upon them, in a way consistent with the general good, and in a country where they might enjoy the reality as well as the name of freedom, the advantages of a free, educated and christian people.

He was of opinion that the colonization scheme was designed to he a national measure—was designed to open a way for freedom to the people of colour, and to civilize the population of Africa. But, if they should not succeed in securing the aid of the southern states—if they should fail in securing the aid and power of the nation in reference to this scheme, they could still urge the solemn and affecting claims of their cause as designed to plant civilization and civil and religious liberty on a coast of piracy, superstition and blood. The germs of these were there already visible, and their roots were penetrating deeply into the soil of Africa. We trust Liberia will prove to Africa what Plymouth has proved to New England. If congress should never appropriate a dollar to carry foward this great work, yet what did the society lose in bringing forward this plan, and recommending it to the judgment and affections of the people? Nothing.

It was his fortune to make an address at the foot of the rock, below the hill which overlooks the hay in which the first hark was anchored which brought the pilgrims to America. And he thought, when he spoke there, in the neighbourhood of that hill, that the sun at his first rising above the waves, saw nothing more glorious than this resting place of the Pilgrim Fathers. He thought, from the dust in which sleep their hallowed remains, there was going forth a spirit to regenerate the world. And is it not so? What imagination can conceive the benefits secured to the human race by the sufferings of that gallant band, who, driven by an accursed spirit of persecution, fled to our shores, and reared here in the wilderness the temple of Liberty, and the purer temple for the worship of the true God.

The memory of those men *was* blessed; and he believed too, the day would come, when those who had gone forth to Liberia, will be honoured by having monuments erected to their memory, and which would remind the passing mariner that *there also* rested the ashes of the friends of Liberty. That land of Africa which had been so long neglected and shut out from the sympathies of the world, was not always what it now is. It is the land of the coloured people.

> "Despite of every yoke she bears
> That land of glory still is theirs."

Was it not a land of glory, when the temples, the colonades, the vast and enduring monuments of Thebes were constructed to excite the admiration of all ages—when Egypt embodied in herself all the civilization and wisdom of the world, and proudly sought an undying remembrance in her mountain pyramids—the imperishable mausoleums of her kings.

Was not it a land of fame and power when Carthage defied the arms and carried terror over the alpine heights to the gates of Rome? It was a land of glory even in later times, when the lights of christianity shone on the Mediterranean, and hundreds of bishops were employed in teaching the way to Zion, and extending the rule of truth and righteousness.—And he believed Africa was to be redeemed, to be brought back from the terrors of barbarism and cruelty under the dominion of Jesus Christ, and that in every valley and on every mountain will stand an evidence of the power and benevolence of the American people.

After some further remarks on the benighted state of Africa, as compared with other parts of the world, the Rev. gentleman remarked, that as he was about to read the resolutions, he would say a word as to what would be the consequences, (if such a thing could be imagined) of the utter rejection of the scheme of African Colonization as a scheme of good to our coloured population.

If the people of the south would say, "we will perpetuate slavery—we will admit of no remedy—we will not only not ask, but will resist every measure of good for the people of colour—we will increase the rigours of the African's bondage, and darken his futurity,"—what must be the result? Why, he feared, the going over of the north to the principles of abolition. True, the south had much cause for complaint. But he would ask those who look at the signs of the times—at the resolutions that had been past in some of the southern states—and those who are their true friends throughout the northern parts—whether certain resolutions and publications that have emanated at the south, had not chilled that warm and affectionate interest—he had almost said, universally felt—for the south in the bosom of the north. If the question, then, should arise—whether slavery shall be perpetuated at the south, and whether the north shall utterly abstain from expressing an opinion on the subject, his belief was, that they could not prevent that collision of opinion which would scarcely be less fearful than a collision of arms. The great object should be to unite the sober, the wise, the good, from the north and the south, in a scheme against which no reasonable objection could be urged—a scheme which should have the sentiment of individual humanity undivorced from patriotism and devotion to the cause of general liberty, consistent with an unwavering regard to the interests of our country, and a stern and unalterable attachment to the Federal Union.

Mr. G. then offered the following resolutions:

1st. *Resolved*, That this meeting regard the scheme of colonizing with their own consent the free people of colour of the United States in Africa or elsewhere, as having been proved (what it was originally designed) to be well adapted to unite the sympathies and efforts of the north and the south, for the purpose of securing the highest good of our coloured population in consistency with individual and state rights, and the permanency and increasing strength of the Union.

2d. *Resolved*, That the friends of African Colonization have ever regarded the efforts of the American Colonization Society as experimental and preliminary to greater movements, and that they have relied, and do now rely, upon the people and legislatures of the states most interested in the object, for such measures; and upon them and the congress of the United States, for such means as may be demanded in order to extend the benefits proposed by the plan of the society, to all who may desire or need them.

3d. *Resolved*, That the friends of African Colonization are urged by the most weighty considerations, humane, patriotic and religious, to exhibit their plan as capable of becoming (if sanctioned by the south) a remedy for the great moral and political evil of slavery, and to invite to its support that great body of the American people, who are on the one hand opposed to a coercive, inconsiderate, or precipitate abolition of slavery, and on the other to a neglect even for a moment of conciliatory wise and constitutional measures to remove entirely, with the consent of the south, this vast and threatening evil from the country.

4th. *Resolved*, That as the prosperity of the colony at Liberia is one of the most powerful arguments that can be addressed in favor of African Colonization to the American people, it becomes those who are laboring to secure the power and treasure of the nation to consummate the work, to sustain it, (as an efficient means to that great end,) by liberal private contributions.

Mr. Frelinghuysen remarked, that he was a friend to the Colonization Society, and that the trials to which their enterprise had been subjected, would afford no equivocal proof of its value. He knew that an unworthy cause might and often did ascribe its failure to persecution. But still, the difficulties which this society had encountered had been so peculiar—the ordeal to which it had been subjected had been so severe and firy, too, that it would have frustrated any scheme on earth, unless it was upheld by the Divine aid. This scheme of colonization was scoffed at—the whole nation derided it as a chimera, a brain-sick vision of philanthropy. The north suspected its motives, and the south denounced its designs, and all laughed it to scorn; and, at one period the Providence of God seemed to frown upon the efforts of the society. It was soon after the establishment of the colony on the coast of Africa. The crisis seemed to have arrived in which their trembling hopes, and those of its friends, should be successful, or the confident predictions of its adversaries realized. The natives, instigated by the atrocious slavedealers, threatened the extinction of that little settlement, and more than ten thousand of them moved on to blot it from their land. There stood the devoted Ashmun, (who lived there with but 30 other persons,) to meet the onset—at the time himself feeble in body, but strong in a faith that could take hold on God, and he countenanced his blessed purpose by throwing around him his Divine protection. He looked up to him with confidence, and through his Almighty aid was enabled to put ten thousand men to flight; and that little spartan band met the onset, tremendous as it was, and drove back their assailants: and from that very moment, up to the present has this benevolent enterprise gone on with slow but steady footsteps through good and through evil report: and if there is a friend to this society, whose hopes begin to fail, he would recall that event to him, as a proof of what might be done, by having confidence in, and the favor of the Almighty; for that event was marked by a distinct manifestation of divine favor. But this was not its only trial; farther discipline was reserved for it and for its friends. And very lately as he remembered, from some untoward circumstances on the coast of Africa, (which it is unnecessary now to relate) from a want of regard to economy in the agents of the society, it had become peculiarly embarrassed in its pecuniary affairs; and just at the very time, when a strong and strange prejudice was excited against the whole scheme, the astounding fact came to the knowledge of the society, that it was said, "the society was bankrupt"—was more than 40,000 dollars in debt. He remembered how the land rung with the tale.—How confident

were the predictions of our utter discomfiture—nay, our utter annihilation. Well, its friends had but one remedy left, (they knew and were persuaded that this cause found favor in the sight of God, although its destruction was said to have come) and they commended it to his gracious keeping, and it gave a most illustrious proof that it was so favoured by him. Where are now those predictions relative to the destruction of the society? Within two or three short years, so far from being almost extinguished, as was predicted by some, it has increased in public confidence and they are re-assured of its stability.—And such has been the course of Divine Providence with all colonies, of which either sacred or profane history affords us any account, that He intended to cherish or to establish. Indeed the brightest feature of the scheme is the colonization which He proposed. It is precisely the moral and mental discipline which God would prescribe to a people degraded like our unhappy fellow men; it is the discipline, of all others, calculated to throw the human mind upon its own resources—to try its strength—to call into action its powers, and, if there be energy within it or about it, it will be called into action. It tries its strength—its patience—its fortitude. In fact, all the sterner virtues are created by this scheme of colonization. And it teaches, above all, other lessons, for man to learn—his deep dependance on divine power. Send them out strangers to a strange land; the oftener the better.

How was it with the Jews, who were a called and chosen people? Were they not subjected to trials and difficulties? How did God act toward them? After years of gloomy and grinding bondage in Egypt, did he not send them to the land of promise? He knew they were degraded and debased by moral and corporeal bondage. (And indeed their debasement we clearly learn from their complaints.)—He put them to the trials which await colonization. He led them through the howling wilderness. He required them to endure fatigue—to meet the enemy's onslaught. Were they then fit for liberty?—No, sir. In the divine wisdom and mercy they were subjected to these conflicts, dangers and terrors, both by day and by night. And when discipline had done its office, and when liberty and the promised land were in view, (and even then, they enjoyed not a bed of down,) even then, they were to contend for every inch of land they were to acquire. And a beautiful and eloquent allusion had been made that evening to the Pilgrim fathers. How fared it with them? They also fled for liberty, the noblest acquisition of man, to these, then, inhospitable shores. And where did they seek it but in a country, the climate of which was then ten-fold more pestilential and disastrous to them than that country to which we propose sending the poor and degraded African. Was there not, when the society first went into operation, a cry raised that it was driving these people from the land of their fathers to perish? But, was the fate that assailed them as dark and despending as that of many of the pilgrims who landed at Plymouth Rock?—No—it was not. He knew that complaint had been long since made against these African colonies—that disease and death infest them—that the colonists die there. But did the prophets live forever? Do missionaries live forever? Where, he would ask, where the Fisks? and Newells? and Halls? They met their deaths in heathen fields; and

the Church mourned their loss? But did she draw back the hand of benevolence? No! She drew back her tears, and sent forth renewed arguments, for increased exertion in the good cause, and many since those he had named, had fallen. Why talk of sickness and mortality in Liberia? It had been a land of promise, if you compared it with the history of the colonists who first settled this country. For example, with regard to the colony at Jamestown, Va., it was stated in its history, that in less than six months, out of a population of five hundred, there were only sixty persons left. All the others had perished by disease and the attacks made on the settlement, and they were in so desperate a state, that only for timely succour afforded them from England, the settlement must have been abandoned. Did they relinquish their efforts to colonize? No; it only stimulated them to increased exertion. Notwithstanding they were almost overwhelmed, their fortitude was unshaken—they were intrepid and unmoved. These patriot pilgrims erected their altar to God—they lit it up with the flame of religious and civil liberty; and generations since have hallowed their name for the sacrifices they made in the cause.

There was one farther remark that deserved a moment's reflection in connection with the prospects of the Colonization Society. It was to be regarded as one of the most depressing circumstances, that some of our friends say, 'We admire your scheme, it is full of benevolence and charity, but you cannot seriously expect to overcome the evil with means so limited and feeble." Now he should certainly not detain the meeting by endeavouring to show the good it might accomplish. It would be unnecessary to ask whether humanity could not restore what fraud and violence had done. But he desired, in sober sadness, to say that if any thing like despair, or faint-heartedness of spirit, should hang like a mountain on our efforts, it will make good, and forever, its own prediction. Unless we exert ourselves, we cannot expect much; and therefore we should never attempt to do much. If this spirit had entered the bosom of Washington, of Hamilton, of Jay, and of other illustrious worthies, where would have been our glories?—Where would have been the deeds of Trenton, of Monmouth, of Yorktown? If this deplorable spirit were partaken of by an angel in its flight, it would impair the vigour of its wings. Mr. F. concluded an eloquent appeal to the auditory, by calling on them, on all the friends of this good cause, not to relax in their exertions, nor despair in their hopes, but go on in furtherance of the objects of the society, with increased vigour, as assuredly if they did, their efforts would ultimately be crowned with success.

Resolved, That notwithstanding any clouds which may occasionally darken our prospects, compassion to benighted and bleeding Africa, constrains us to persevere in colonizing, with their own consent, our free people of colour on that coast as the most efficient means of diffusing the blessings of civilization and Christianity among the barbarous tribes.

The Rev. Mr. Hunt of N. C. made some interesting remarks, going to show that the condition of the slave population of the South was greatly meliorated and daily improving; that any interference from the North was to be deprecated; and that the Colonization Society was supported in its principles by the spirit of the Gospel, which inculcates peace and good will towards man,—and that in its principles was nothing to injure the slaveholder or create disorganization among his slaves.

Colonization Society of Virginia.

[*From the Southern Religious Telegraph.*]

The Annual meeting of this Society was held at the Capitol, in the Hall of the House of Delegates, on Friday evening, the 8th Jan. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather and the bad condition of the streets after two days rain, the Hall was well filled. It was gratifying to observe that our citizens and many gentlemen from other portions of this commonwealth, are so deeply interested in the prosperity of this Society, that considerations of personal inconvenience were not suffered to detain them from the annual meeting.

The chair was taken by William Maxwell, Esq. one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society. The annual report was read, together with the Treasurer's account, by D. I. Burr, Esq. and on motion of William Pope, Esq.,

Resolved, That the same be accepted and published in the newspapers of this city.

On motion of Wm. H. MacFarland, Esq.,

Resolved, That this Society, in common with the whole country, most deeply deplore the death of John Marshall, her late President, her wise counsellor and beneficent patron.

Mr. MacFarland made a few remarks highly appropriate to the subject before offering the resolution. In referring to the object of it as he held it in his hand, the recollections of the great and good man to whose memory it was offered as a tribute of affectionate respect, seemed to come over the assembly, filling every mind with sadness. All seemed to feel that by the removal of this illustrious man, the cause had lost a wise and able advocate, a patriotic and liberal patron. Mr. M. said, he should not attempt to give a sketch of his character,—or to speak of the attributes of his mind, second to no other in our country. His character, his greatness and his benevolence were known in this assembly, and appreciated. He would merely speak of the part he had taken, and of his influence in this society. From its infancy he had watched over its interests; and in all its fortunes he had been its consistent and powerful friend. Mr. MacF. alluded to periods when the society had been assailed and misrepresented by its opposers—and spoke of the influence of *the name of* John Marshall in silencing the voice of calumny. Were the plans of the society misrepresented? Were the motives of its friends impugned? It was sufficient to answer, "*Chief Justice Marshall is its President.*" He was known to be too wise and discerning, not to foresee the tendency and results of the principles and measures of this society, and he was too patriotic to countenance any scheme which was hostile to the welfare of his country and the interests of his fellow citizens. He had studied the subject—he understood it—it had enlisted his benevolence. Repeatedly it was supported by his liberality. But a few months before his death he headed a subscription to its funds with a donation of some hundreds of dollars. While living he watched over it with affectionate interest, and when dying, he gave it his blessing.

On motion of the Rev. Wm. M. Atkinson,

Resolved, That as Virginians, we are gratified to believe, that in supporting the Colonization Society, we are sustaining principles, not only wise, patriotic and be-

nevolent in themselves, but repeatedly sanctioned by our own Legislature, and perseveringly and zealously advocated by many of the most illustrious statesmen of Virginia.

Mr. Atkinson spoke at length on the subject of this resolution, and he ably supported it. In the course of his remarks, he presented a historical sketch of the origin and progress of the inquiries on this subject, which resulted in the formation of the Colonization Society. By a reference to the Journal of the Legislature of Virginia, as early as 1802 and 1803, and to the correspondence of Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Monroe, while the former was President of the United States, and the latter Governor of this Commonwealth, he showed very conclusively that the plan for colonizing the free blacks, was not a *northern* scheme; that it was originated in Virginia—in this very Hall. "The northern states," he remarked, "have sent us some good things—they have sent us men who have become useful and valuable citizens;—but they did not send us the Colonization Society." This is an institution of our own; and it becomes us to watch over and sustain it. Mr. A. brought further proofs from the Acts of the Legislature, confirming the position, that the society is but sustaining and carrying out the principles of Virginia. In conclusion, he referred to many of the most distinguished and illustrious statesmen of Virginia, now no more, who aided in the formation of the parent society, and who ably sustained its principles by their influence, eloquence and wealth.

On motion of Rev. R. R. Gurley,

Resolved, That at this time, when the principles of this Society are violently assailed; and other principles tending to subvert the public peace, if not to overthrow the Union, are boldly and vehemently taught; the friends of this institution, especially at the South, are powerfully urged to give to the cause of African Colonization a united and cordial support.

In support of this resolution, Mr. Gurley addressed the meeting in an able, eloquent and impressive speech, which was heard with deep interest. After an allusion to the interesting place in which the society had assembled, (the Hall of the House of Delegates) where he remarked, "the eloquence of the living gained new inspiration from the memory of the dead—the very walls of which seemed to retain, and still to echo back the appeals of the wise, the brave, the good, in the cause of human liberty, and where in any sad reverse of the fortunes of mankind, human hope would turn for a sanctuary, her heart re-animated and her eye re-illumined by the undying flame upon its altars;" Mr. G. spoke of human rights as founded upon the religious obligation of reciprocal benevolence between men in all circumstances and all times. This obligation, (he remarked) agrees with the necessities of our nature, is sanctioned by reason, and imposed on men as a law by God. The Saviour, in the precept, comprehensive as brief and perfect as comprehensive, and which had been said, justly, to be the perfection of the law of nature and nations, "*Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself*," had clearly taught it. Worn, as this law might be, for a seal upon the arm, it was the principle of order, of union, of harmony, of strength, throughout the empire of God. Nor is it of any doubtful interpretation. In reply to the inquiry who is my neighbor, our Saviour, by the parable of the good Samaritan, taught that every man should to every other man be such, that we should do good to all men

as we may have opportunity. Nor is the just extent of the claims of men upon the benevolence of each other, left uncertain. To find the standard of judgment on the subject, we have but to look within; our conscience, the ever-present witness of our own self-love, honestly consulted, will decide by a testimony which no argument can refute, no sophistry conceal from the eye of reason.

But to apply, or carry into effect, our benevolence, amid the innumerable relations of human society, to devise and execute plans of good for large masses or entire races of men, plans by which individual interests are promoted in connection with the public welfare; and the remedy of acknowledged evils, (militates not with the honor or the safety of the State,)—demands the soundest judgment and the highest wisdom of man.

Such judgment, such wisdom, was evinced by the founders of the American Colonization Society. The proposal was to establish a society—a national society, on a simple principle, yet on such a principle as promised the greatest good to the greatest number of Africans.

They saw that in support of only such an institution for the people of colour, could the pious and benevolent throughout the Union, be expected to unite;—That the society proposed to place, with their own consent; the free people of colour, in a country where they might do for themselves and their race, what neither they nor all the world beside could do for them here;—That the plan of the society, connected the moral and intellectual elevation of our free people of colour, and of such as might become free, with the deliverance of from fifty to one hundred millions of their brethren in Africa from debasement, superstition. bondage and crime;—That it opened a blessed asylum to which the liberated could be sent and be happy in freedom, and thus exert a silent, persuasive, yet efficient influence in favor of human liberty; while it demonstrated that the scheme was capable of being enlarged to any extent desired by individuals, the states, or the nation.

On all these points, Mr. Gurley spoke at some length. He thought any man might cheerfully sacrifice his life, if by this, he could rouse the American people to a practical sense of the benevolent grandeur of this work, which was to raise one quarter of the world from "chaos and old night," and shed over it the pure lights of liberty and the christian religion.

He pointed to Liberia, as to a christian state, planted by American benevoleuce on the African shore, hitherto exposed to the depredations, outrages, and horrors of the slave trade, but now, to be brought through the influence of our Colonies under the dominion of Jesus Christ.

He expressed a deep conviction that the true method of counteracting any dangerous influences and efforts of the Anti-Slavery Societies, was by uniting with vastly increased energy and liberality in giving power and extent to African Colonization. The great body of the good people of the North were sound in principle on the whole subject of our coloured population. The true policy was, to exhibit the scheme of Colonization in such large and attractive lights, as to gather around it the strength and the affections of the American people.

On motion of Rev. C. W. Andrews,

Resolved, That the signal success which has attended the effort to plant a Colony in Africa, establishes the practicability of our enterprise, and affords every encouragement to prosecute it with new vigor.

By a reference to the history of the first colonies planted in Virginia, in New England, and in North Carolina, and by a statement of facts in respect to the great sacrifices of life in these enterprises, comparing with them the progress, growth, numbers and condition of the settlements in Liberia, Mr. A. presented very striking proof that the success of the Colonization Society is indeed, "*signal*." Great as has been the mortality at Monrovia, it is small compared with the number of deaths witnessed in the first settlements at Plymouth and Jamestown. He spoke of the mortality in Liberia, and the sufferings endured in planting the colony there, as a *part of that discipline needed*, and which was sent, to prepare the colonists for the great work to which Providence has called them. They are called to lay the foundations of a Christian State—of an empire—surrounded with barbarians. Their minds should be solemnly impressed with the nature of the undertaking, and with a view of their responsibilities—and *moral discipline* was indispensable to train them for the important work. He spoke of the present condition of the colonies—their twelve schools—their eleven churches, reared to the honor of the living God—their influence in suppressing the slave trade on the coast to a wide extent—and of their brightening prospects,—which should encourage the friends of the enterprise to give it their prayers and their hearty support, and awaken the gratitude of every friend of God and humanity.

On motion of Rev. W. S. Plumer,

Resolved, That this Society regard with thankfulness, the judicious and efficient labors of Col. Hall, rendered for a few months during the last year, and recommend to the Board of Managers, to appoint as soon as practicable, a suitable agent for the work of raising the residue of the ten thousand dollars which the friends of the cause have been led to expect would be raised by the first of May next, and for promoting in our state the general objects of the society.

In the remarks offered by Mr. Plumer on this resolution, he spoke of the peculiar disadvantages under which Col. Hall labored in his agency, created by the abolition excitement which has prevailed through our country. Notwithstanding these obstacles to his success, he obtained in the few months of his agency, subscriptions to the amount of about $3000. His judicious and efficient labors in the service of the Society, till suspended in consequence of the excitement, entitled him to our thanks.—Mr. P. presented with great force a view of the course which it becomes Virginians, as a magnanimous people, to pursue on this subject. The plan of colonizing the free blacks, and such as might be made free, was originated here. The principles of the society are *Virginia principles*. They had been advocated and supported by our wisest and most illustrious statesmen. It did not become us to abandon them, or to suspend our efforts on account of the officious intermeddling of people in other States. The noise and turmoil created by abolitionists should not be suffered to divert our attention from our own benevolent enterprise—one which we approve.—The abolitionists will not come here to interrupt us—they dare not

cross the Potomac. We owe it to ourselves, to the character for benevolence and magnanimity which this ancient Commonwealth sustains, to pursue our own course for improving the condition of the coloured race, without regard to the reckless schemes of foreign agitators. At such a time as this, it becomes us to increase our efforts to put forth our united strength in support of this cause. Mr. P. contrasted the results of the efforts of the Anti- Slavery, with those of the Colonization Society, showing that while the latter was diffusing light in Africa, elevating the condition and promoting the happiness of thousands—the former had done—*nothing* for the coloured race—nothing but mischief. In his remarks on this subject, which were illustrated with amusing anecdote, he was listened to with marked attention, and repeatedly cheered.

On motion of Rev. J. B. Jeter,

Resolved, That the Colonization Society, by the facilities which it gives to the spread of the Gospel in Africa, and for the civilization of that great continent, strongly recommends itself to the pious and philanthropic.

The Society then proceeded to the election of officers and managers for the ensuing year—as follows:

John Tyler, *President.*

James Madison, James Pleasants, Wm. Maxwell, Horatio G. Winston, Abel P. Upshur, John H. Cocke, Edmund Colston, Lewis Summers, Sydney S. Baxter, Charles Fenton Mercer, and James L. Garnett; *Vice Presidents.*

Joseph Mayo, *Corresponding Secretary.*

David I. Burr, *Recording Secretary.*

Benjamin Brand, *Treasurer.*

Wm. H. Fitzwhylsonn, Nicholas Mills, James E. Heath, John H. Eustace, Herbert A. Claiborne, Fleming James, J. H. Pleasants, Hall Neilson, Gustavus A. Myers, James C. Crane, Wm. H. Macfarland, and James Gray, *Managers.*

And then the meeting adjourned.

The following should have been published earlier, but was accidentally omitted:

Frankfort, (Beaver County, Penn.) Nov. 12th, 1835.

Rev. R. R. Gurley:

Dear Sir: I take pleasure in informing you that the Society in this place, Auxiliary to the American Colonization Society, which ceased operations a few months since through the opposition of those madmen the Abolitionists, was re-animated with much earnestness and unanimity on Monday, the 5th inst.—and the following named persons were chosen officers for the present year.

Rev. William M. McElwee, *President.*

Samuel Thompson, *Vice President.*

James Cameron, *Treasurer.*

Dr. Wm. Y. Banks, *Recording and Corresponding Secretary.*

John Ewing, Esq. Alex. Mossman, Thomas Nicholson, William H. Frazer, *Managers.*

It is desirable that the "African Repository" be forwarded with as much punctuality as possible.

Yours respectfully,

W. Y. BANKS, *Rec. and Cor. Secretary.*

LIBERIAN ASSOCIATION.

We are gratified to observe in the N. Hampshire Observer, the following notice of a meeting of Ladies in Concord, N. H. to organize an association to promote the cause of Colonization among the people of colour, both in Liberia and our own country. We feel assured from the high and benevolent character of the Ladies engaged in the operations of this Society, that it will prove an efficient Auxiliary in the cause of African improvement.

At a meeting of the Ladies of Concord, Oct. 14, 1835, for the purpose of forming a 'Female Liberian Association,' the meeting was opened by prayer and the following Constitution adopted.

Constitution of the Concord Female Liberian Association, and Auxiliary to the American Union.

Believing that the American Colonization Society is entitled to the cordial approbation of every christian and philanthropist, we associate to contribute our aid in promoting its benevolent designs And calling to mind the circumstances of its origin, we would express our gratitude to God, that we are permitted to co-operate with those pious men, with whom it originated, of whom the excellent Finley, Caldwell and Mills were the principal. We love to contemplate the character of these devoted friends of the coloured man. And when we recollect that Mills, who was alike distinguished for sound judgment and fervent piety, and whose whole soul was engaged in devising and promoting the means of doing good, considered the melioration of the coloured people his darling object, we cannot doubt, that with him, at least, this enterprise was the result of sincere and fervent prayer. And we recollect also, with peculiar pleasure, that the formation of this society was preceded by a prayer meeting holden the evening previous with direct reference to this object.

Like the devoted Mills, we trust the ladies who have met to form this Society have the best good of the coloured people at heart.

The frequent manumissions of slaves, and transportations to Africa, call on the friends of this object, to aid in sustaining schools, and defraying other necessary expenses attending the colony in its incipient state.

With equal interest, also, would we unite with the American Union in their object to promote the intellectual and moral elevation of the coloured race in our own land.

And while we are making efforts for those who are free, we remember, with deeper interest, those who are yet in bonds, and tender to our christian friends at the South our sympathies and prayers, and assure them of our readiness to co-operate with them in such measures, as shall secure the best possible good of the Slaves.

For these objects we associate and adopt the following Constitution.

Art. I. This Society shall be called the *Concord Female Liberian Association*, and Auxiliary to the American Union.

Art. II. The object of this Society shall be to aid in sustaining Schools in the colony at Liberia, or wherever our coloured people shall be transported; and also among the coloured people in our own land.

Art. III. An annual subscription of any sum shall constitute an individual a member of the Society.

Art. IV. The sum appropriated to the Colony shall be transmitted to the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society; that for the Coloured race in our own land, to the Executive Committee of the American Union.

Art. V. The officers of the Society shall be a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Board of Managers, to hold their offices till others are chosen.

Art. VI. The Annual meeting of the Society shall be holden on the second Wednesday in June, at which meeting the Secretary and Treasurer shall make their reports, and the officers of the Society shall be chosen. A meeting shall also be holden the second Wednesday in each month, for prayer, reading, and transacting such business as the managers may deem important.

Mrs. Samuel Fletcher, *President.* | Mrs. D. S. Palmer, *Secretary.*
Mrs. N. G. Upham, *Vice President.* | Mrs. D. L. Morril, *Treasurer.*

Mrs. Chickering, Mrs. G. Hutchins, Mrs. H. Farley, Mrs. Asa McFarland, Mrs. Susan McFarland, *Managers.*

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTION IN LIBERIA.

It will be recollected that HENRY SHELDON, Esq. of New York, has generously devoted two thousand dollars, with the interest accruing thereon, to the founding of a High School or College in the Colony. Five hundred dollars of stock in the Potomac and Ohio Canal has been given by another friend of Africa, for the same purpose. It affords us the highest pleasure to make the following extract from a letter dated the 22d of January, 1836, from one of the earliest, ablest, and most liberal Friends to the Colonization Society.

"——— and myself have concluded to devote one thousand dollars towards the establishment of an Academical or Collegiate Institution in West Africa. The place, name, and structure are reserved for future consultation. Its moral and religious character we should not be willing to have doubtful.

"It has occurred to me, that Dr. Proudfit, agent of the New York Colonization Society, assured of Mr. Sheldon's and our own, could raise the sum to twenty thousand, and then call a meeting of the Subscribers, for consultation. I suggest the thought for your consideration. I do not suppose that such an establishment ought to be under the direction of the American Colonization Society.

"Will you suggest to some friend to the cause to write an article for the Repository, on the importance of a Literary Institution in Liberia, to give character and intelligence to its youthful population.

"Perhaps the names of Mills, Ashmun, and others could be perpetuated with propriety and honor in connection with the future ancient University of West Africa."

We trust the benevolent views of our excellent correspondent will be approved by the wealthy and generous friends of the Society, and that means will be furnished to carry them into speedy and complete effect.

STATE OF RELIGION AMONG THE COLOURED PEOPLE AT THE SOUTH.

The Rev. R. W. Bailey, of South Carolina, has addressed a series of letters to the editor of the Portland Christian Mirror, the purpose of which may be inferred from the following interesting extract contained in a postscript:

"In addition to some statistics given on this subject, in a former letter, I am now able, on authentic information, to say, that, of the five hundred and eighty thousand inhabitants of this state, about *sixty-seven thousand* are communicants in the Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian and Episcopalian Churches. Of these communicants, more than forty thousand are slaves, and by a comparative view of the classes, it is ascertained that about *one-ninth* of the *white* population, and *one seventh* of the *black* population are members of the Church. Let these facts have the weight they deserve in your estimate of the moral and religious condition of the slave population here. You have in New England twenty thousand, and in the free states more than a hundred thousand blacks. I should be glad to see a comparison of their religious condition with our slaves in this one item. Do you believe that one-twentieth of them are church members?—And will you find *in New England, as here, a greater proportion* of blacks than whites in the Churches?

"The four principal denominations, which embrace these forty thousand black communicants, are engaged earnestly, if not to the extent of their ability, to bring the consolations and saving power of the Gospel to this class of 'heathen among ourselves.' Will you not say—'Go on, brethren, and God bless you. We would rejoice to help you if we can, but if we cannot HELP *you*, we will LET YOU ALONE?'"

CONTRIBUTIONS

To the American Colonization Society, from December 20, 1835, to January 20, 1836.

Gerrit Smith's first Plan of Subscription.

Georgetown, Dist. of Col. Female Society, its 6th instalment, by Mrs. Jane T. English, Treasurer, - - - - - - - $100
Providence, R. I. Nicholas Brown, his 8th instalment - - - - 100
Richmond, Va. D. I. Burr, his 7th and 8th do - - - - 200

Collections from Churches.

Danville, Kentucky, Presbyterian Church, M. G. Youce, Tr - - 15
Dauphin County, Pa. Derry Congregation, Rev. Jas. R. Sharon, - - 10 50
Freehold, N. Jersey, in Rev. D. V. M'Lean's Church, - - - 8
Garrard County, Kentucky, Harmony and White Oak Churches, by Rev. W. L. Breckenridge, - - - - - - - 31 50
Leesburg, Va. Methodist Church, by Rev. Joseph White, - - 11 6
Massachusetts, the following sums were received by Isaac Mansfield, Treasurer Massachusetts Colonization Society, and formed part of the amount of $195 18, acknowledged in the African Repository for December last, viz:
Concord, 1st Congregational Society, - - - - 21 50
Braintree, South Parish, by Rev. R. Matthews - - 5 52
Falmouth, Rev. Mr. Bent's Society, - - - - 13
Stockbridge, Rev. D. D. Field's do - - - - 12
New Marlboro, North Society, Rev. Mr. Goodwin, - - 7 50
South do do - - 4
Sherburne, Rev. Amos Clarke's Society, - - - 9
Rochester, Rev. Thomas Robbins' do - - - 11 35
Taunton, from the Ladies of Rev. Andrew Bigelow's Society, to constitute him a Life Member of this Society, - - - 30
New Braintree, Rev. John Fiske's Society, - - 12 66
South Framington, Rev. Lucius Field's do - - - 3 18
West Newbury, Rev. John Q. A. Edgell's do - - 6
Springfield, Rev. Mr. Baldwin's do - - - 14 50
Midway, Mississippi, Rev. W. Winans, July 4, 1833, - - - 35
Nashville and Beaucoup Cong. Washington County, Illinois, - - 2 37
Newburg, N. York, Associate Reformed Church, Rev. Dr. Jos. M'Carroll, 25 50
Perrysville, Kentucky, Presbyterian Church, Rev. W. D. Breckenridge, 10
Virginia received by Col. Addison Hall, Agent:
At Fredericksburg, $5—At Falmouth $4 38, - - - 9 38
The Capitol at Richmond, - - - - - - 20 10
Petersburg, - - - - - - - - 47 8
Culpepper Court-House, - - - - - - 6
Bethel Meeting House, Frederick County, - - - 18
Four-mile Creek, - - - - - - - 7 55

Donations.

Amherst Circuit, Va. Conference, transmitted by Rev. John W. Childs:
From James D. Watts, - - - - - - - - 10
Geo. Markham, C. T. Estes, J. W. C.—M. S. B. C.—M. E. C. and F. T. M. each $5, - - - - - - - 30
W. B. Rippetoe, - - - - - - - - 2 50
Joel B. Fortune, and Mrs. Nancy Moore, $2 each, - - 4
W. L. Watts and a Friend $1 50 each - - - - 3
Margaret Loring, and Rose's Union Class, - - - 2
A Friend 50 cents, Another 25 cents, - - - - 75
Arlington, D. of Columbia, Mrs. Mary C. Lee, - - - 20
Belvidere, Warren County, N. J. from Miss Hannah Lloyd Browne, as her dying Testimony in favor of this Society, - - - 10
Centreville, Amite, Mississippi, through the Rev. W. Winans:
From John S. Lewis, John Evans, and Francis Evans, each $50 - - 150
Lucy Evans, - - - - - - - - 20

Carried forward, 909 29

Brought over	909	29
David Thomas, Harry Cage, Calvin B. Magoun, and a Female Friend each $10,	40	
H. Frayard, Wm. Cobb, Alex. Powell, W. H. Wilkinson, A. T. Simmons, Lorenzo D. Brown, Nat. Marshall, Sarah K. Ross, Mary E. Magoun, Margaret Bass, and a Friend, $5 each,	55	
Cornelius Van Houten,	3	75
A. W. Bell, $3, H. J. Bass, and sister, $2 50,	5	50
Thomas S. Newman,	1	
Taneytown, Md. Sunday School Teachers of the Presbyterian Church,	10	
Virginia, collected by Col. Addison Hall, Agent:		
From Nicholas Mills and Thomas Atkinson, each $100,	200	
Joseph James,	50	
Jesse Snead and Wyndham Robinson, $30 each,	60	
David Dunlop,	25	
J. Marks, R. Gwathmy, A. B. Spooner, Herbert A. Claiborne and James E. Heath, $20 each,	100	
From Archibald Thomas, Samuel Reave, Wm. Bowers, John Dunlop, John Dunn, Thomas Sampson, Mrs. D. Paul and Fleming James, $10 each,	80	
Joseph Williams, Conway Robinson, James H. Fitzgerald, William Bragg, James May, F. Tollet, Dr. E. H. Osborn, F. Fishback, James Sowers, Wm. R. Powell, N. Tally, John Thompson, John Carter, Mrs. L. Gordon and Elizabeth Nelson, each $5,	75	
Mrs. Turner $3, John Donnar $2 50,	5	50
Peter V. Batt, Geo. L. Kerfoot, and Mrs. M. W. Campbell, each $2,	6	
John M. Young, John M. Willis, R. G. Banks, R. Coke, sen. W. F. Broaddus, C. Spilman, Wm. Jennings, C. Garthright, Helen Willis and Martha W. Gray, each $1,	10	
A Friend,		50
Auxiliary Societies.		
Harrison, Ohio, Society, Sylvester Scovel, Sec.	20	
Rockingham County, Va. Isaac Hardesty, Treasurer,	5	37
Virginia State Society, B. Brand, Treasurer,	40	
Washington City, Female Society, Mrs. Ann Stewart,	55	
	$1756	91

Legacy.

From the Estate of the late Mrs. Clarissa Lang, Massachusetts, by Mr. Wilder, her Exr. $37 50 (included in the payment made by Isaac Mansfield, Treasurer of the Colonization Society of that State, and acknowledged in the Repository for December last.)

African Repository.

Dr. P. Harrison, Harrisburg, Va.	$5
Seth Hunt, Abington, Mass.	2
Thos. D. Webb, Warren, Ohio,	8
John Patterson, Tuscarora, Pa.	5
Job Springer, Kings Ferry, Va.	12
C. Dewey, Pittsfield, Mass.	2
Seth Kelley, South Yarmouth, Mass.	8
A. I. Fuller, Williston, Vt.	5
Abner Wesson, Chillicothe, Ohio.	10

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